

# THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.  
AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

VOL. X.

WEEKLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1850.

NO. 9.

**INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:**  
A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE,  
Office in THE SENTINEL BUILDINGS,  
North Side Washington, near Meridian St.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, PUBLISHER.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION**  
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday and Daily during the session of the Legislature, at  
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AUSTIN H. BROWN,  
JNO. D. DEFREES.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 27, 1850.

## To Correspondents.

Dr. L. R. Woodbury, Indiana.—The money was not received by us.

**Bellefontaine Railroad, Capital House, &c.**

IN LUCK.—The editor of the Indiana Journal says, he was in luck on last Saturday by receiving two invitations, both of which he accepted. The first, a ride on the Bellefontaine Railroad, and the second, an invitation to dine at the "Capital House." He says, "if the dinner served up by Capt. Cain on that occasion is to be taken as a specimen, it will prove to be a 'Capital House' in more sense than one." We received similar invitations, and would have been much pleased to have participated in the ride and the good things at the dinner, but we had made arrangements to go into the country to hear the candidates. We, however, were very pleasantly situated in the dinner line, as well as agreeably entertained by the candidates. Our old friend, Esq. Morrow, spread a most bountiful table, and we had the pleasure of dining with a larger number of candidates than on any previous occasion. They were a good-humored set of fellows, and appeared to enjoy the canvass very much. The old Governor shook his fat sides, and our old friend Maguire looked at least a foot taller. Chapman was the smallest man of the crowd, but we believe the most conspicuous, as he had a word for every one. Major Morrison was busily engaged in expounding his views of the Constitution to the crowd in the grove, while we were attending to the comforts of the inner man, forgetting in the subject, that there was a dinner within fifty miles of him, although he seemed to look as if he wanted his dinner very much when he saw the candidates stealing off for the purpose. When we returned he was in the midst of his speech, General Hanna was in his eye, and dinner out of his thoughts.

The following is the Journal's account of the ride on the Bellefontaine Railroad:

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE ROAD.—On last Saturday afternoon a train of twelve cars, loaded with two hundred and twenty-five tons of Railroad iron, passed on this road about twelve miles. In company with a great many of our citizens we took passage on the occasion, and were well pleased with our trip. This road is constructed in the most durable and substantial manner, and with a rapidity beyond any thing within our knowledge. It will be completed to Pendleton, a distance of twenty-six miles from this city, by the first day of next October. The remainder of the road will be completed at an early day. Our Ohio neighbors are making every possible effort to complete their portion of the road to Bellefontaine by the time we reach the Ohio State line. This done, and we have a route to N. York, by way of Lake Erie and the New York Railroads, that cannot fail of attracting an immense travel, to say nothing of the business transportation it must secure.

The rapid progress of this Road may well be referred to for the purpose of illustrating what can be done by energy and perseverance, as few thought, when it was commenced, that, in so short a time, so much could be done.

## The New Administration.

Millard Fillmore of New York is now President, made so by the dispensation of Divine Providence and the forms of the Constitution. He has selected a new Cabinet, who will be his Constitutional advisers. With their portfolios they will soon be at their posts, and their line of policy will be marked out. Mr. Fillmore is under no pledges. He is a whig, an old fashioned National Bank, High Tariff, and Internal Improvement whig—a Henry Clay whig—and his friends say, a national whig, without the least alloy of abolitionism or free-soilism, and we are inclined to believe such is his position. But we are not in possession of whig secrets, and are therefore unable to foreshadow his policy. We have no desire to do so. We shall make no factious opposition to the Administration, but shall approve such measures as we consider right, and disapprove those that are wrong. We shall judge the tree by its fruit; although we confess we do not expect it will bear fruit palatable to our taste. The democrats can truly say, "Blessed are they that do not expect any thing, for they shall not be disappointed."

☞ We have received the proceedings of a public meeting in Franklin, denouncing Mr. Keely the Memerizer, as an impostor, signed by a large number of citizens; also, a letter from Mr. Keely threatening all parties with the law if said proceedings are published. All crowded out for want of room.

## Cannelton, Indiana.

By the politeness of Hamilton Smith, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, we have received a pamphlet of upwards of one hundred pages, entitled "Cannelton, Perry County, Indiana, at the intersection of the Eastern margin of the Illinois Coal Basin, by the Ohio River; its natural advantages as a site for manufacturing." Published by the American Cannel Coal Company.

The object of this publication is to give information in the manufacturing districts of New England and Europe, and to attract skill and capital to the Mineral District of Indiana. No Western State in the Union is better situated than Indiana for the profitable development of our mineral resources, and these, we believe, are but little understood, even by those who have made much research. Our immense coal-fields and iron mines will astonish, when further developed, even the most enthusiastic of our citizens. The location of Cannelton is a good one for manufacturing purposes, and it is luckily in the hands of enterprising citizens, who are determined to make it a great manufacturing city. In a few years from this time there will be Railroad facilities passing to all parts of Indiana, and with our million of population now, and prospective increase more rapidly than ever before known, will justify large expenditures to supply even our State home consumption with manufactured articles. We hope the pamphlet will be attentively perused by those into whose hands it may fall, as great reliance should be placed upon the facts it exhibits.

## The New Cabinet confirmed.

The Washington Globe of Saturday evening last, the latest paper received direct from Washington, states, that the President sent into the Senate on that morning the following nominations, which were immediately acted upon, and all the gentlemen confirmed for the offices attached to their names:

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.  
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.  
WILLIAM A. GIBBS, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.  
EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, Secretary of War.  
NATHAN K. HALL, of New York, Post Master General.  
JAMES A. PEARCE, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior.  
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, Attorney General.

## Thomas Corwin.

In the division of spoils under the new Administration, the north-west gets the Secretary of the Treasury. To Thomas Corwin of Ohio has been given the keys of the strong box. The whigs generally regard this as a popular appointment, and one which will add strength to the Administration. He is in favor of the most stringent and radical whig measures, and what will add to his popularity with the whigs, is the fact that he was the most violent and unscrupulous opponent of the Mexican war. When our patriotic soldiers were upholding the glorious flag of our country and pouring out their blood to sustain, unsullied, its stars and stripes, this same Thomas Corwin, in the Senate of the United States, was invoking the wrath of Heaven on their heads, and praying that the Mexicans, with bloody hands, might welcome them to hospitable graves. This infamous and anti-American speech was translated into the Spanish language and published in all the Mexican papers, to give encouragement to our enemies, and to show them that one man, in a high place, sympathized with them, and prayed for the indiscriminate slaughter of his own countrymen. President Fillmore, as a compliment to the northwestern States, has appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, and the Senate has confirmed his nomination. He was a member of that body, and it would have been indecorous to have rejected him. But we are gratified to say that Indiana can show clean hands in this transaction. Senator Bright, with his usual boldness and energy, denounced his appointment on the floor of the Senate, and both the Indiana Senators recorded their names against his confirmation.

## Letter of Senator Whitcomb.

The following letter of Governor Whitcomb to the editor of the National Era was published in that paper in June last:

To the Editor of the National Era:

SIR—On seeing the article in your last paper touching my course on the Senate's bill in relation to California, I was much surprised, and I am sorry to find that more material errors found in it, so far as the feeble state of my health would permit, in a few remarks in my place, on the amendments to the bill then and now pending before the Senate. This I was unexpectedly prevented from doing at the time I desired, and I now find it too late to finish for publication, in your next number, a more extended notice of that article. To prevent, however, a wrong impression upon the public mind, I desire without further delay, to say briefly through your paper, and any other into which your article may be copied, that you are in error in the statement that, I drew up, or even advised or suggested (in conference with Gen. Foote or any other person) the amendment offered by Gov. Pratt and adopted by Col. Davis; in error materially affecting the sense on the present controversy in the extracts from my message and letter; in error as to the alleged priority in time of Mr. Owen's letter to mine, and consequently as to all the inferences thence deduced and statements thereon made; and in error as to the motives which induced me to vote for raising the Compromise committee, as it has been termed, and against laying the bill reported from that committee upon the table. I am far from charging you with intentional injustice towards me in this matter, and I would even hope, especially at this distance of time and place, as to some of the points involved, that none has existed on the part of others, through whom you must have derived your information.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAS. WHITCOMB.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 4th, 1850.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD.**—A writer well acquainted with the subject, residing in the city of N. York, writes to his friend in this city, under date of 16th of July, 1850.—"There is now every probability that the Indiana and Bellefontaine Road, from Gallion, Ohio, to your State line, will be built without delay. They have recently negotiated, in this city, over \$200,000 of county bonds received by them for stock. Your entire Road to Pittsburgh will be done in 1851, or 1852."

☞ The new Post Master General appears to be a Mr. Hall of Buffalo, and not Willis Hall, of New York City. He is or was the law partner of Mr. Fillmore.

☞ The late President's family have left Washington for Baltimore.

## The Galphin Cabinet.

Congress, by an overwhelming vote, having condemned Crawford, Meredith, and Johnson; and the Richardson committee, who will soon report, having ferreted out numerous frauds on the Treasury, committed by Ewing, and the blundering diplomacy and the constant inebriation of Clayton, left no alternative with the new President but to dismiss them. But the most unfortunate of the whole batch are Messrs. Preston and Collamer, who were men of good character, and played well their part as whig ministers; but they had to go, not because they were committed any offence, but because they were found in bad company. It would not do to contaminate the new Cabinet with the least taint of Galphinism. A sensible decision. We clip the following article from the New York Herald, a Taylor paper, written a few days before General Taylor's death:

"But we are tired of the unpleasant duty of tracing the tortuous windings of the present Cabinet, from the time when they got into office until the present. We might refer to a great many more of their misdeeds, but the truth is, the task is sickening. We could, if we were inclined, dilate upon their successful efforts to keep alive the agitation of the slavery question through personal motives, to their last movements in New Mexico, and to several other matters that reflect equal discredit on them. All we wished or intended to do in this article was to 'point a moral,' to show politicians or statesmen that when they prove themselves unfaithful to the trusts reposed in them—that when they attempt to use their offices and their official influence to their own personal purposes and views, instead of to the good of their country and in good faith towards those who have confided in them, they will, sooner or later, be found out, and that, sooner or later, retributive punishment will be inflicted on them. As proof of what we assert, let us instance the present Cabinet. Long since having lost the confidence of the country and of their party, being condemned in the most public manner possible, that is, by the House of Representatives, as unworthy of the offices they fill—as having prostituted their positions—they are sunk so low that no one will do them reverence, and the hope of all good men is, that their places will soon be vacated, in the confidence that it is impossible to select a more imbecile, corrupt, or contemptible cabinet in every point of view than that which is now in Washington."

## Fourth of July Celebrations in South Carolina.

The fourth of July has been considered a day too hallowed for the breath of disunion to enter its precincts. But such appears not to have been the case during the present month, in South Carolina. We have an account of three celebrations of the anniversary of American independence in the last Charleston Mercury just received at this office. The first is called the Three Mile Celebration in Barnwell District. The Mercury says, the Orator "not only recounted the deeds of our sires, but his effort was replete with stirring appeals to their sons, to gird up their loins for a coming storm."

The following are amongst the regular toasts, which the Mercury says were duly honored:

The Union—Preserved and maintained in its original spirit, a fountain of blessing and glory; but perverted and controlled by the fanatics of the day, an instrument of wrong and tyranny alike oppressive and odious.

The South—Give us liberty and equality or give us death.

The Constitution as adopted and expounded by our sires—a plain instrument made by plain men. If its provisions are to be trampled under foot, away with the Union.

The Compromise of Henry Clay—A virtual acknowledgment of Southern inferiority, a cowardly surrender of Southern rights.

Marion, Sumter, and Butler—Some of the Gamo Colos of the South that show the breed is not extinct; witness the fields of Charalunee, Chepultepec and Mexico.

Another celebration was of the Prince William's troop. The Mercury says the Orator of the day "advocated the Nashville Platform because Southern honor was pledged to support it; but argued that its rejection by the North, if it would unite the South on the measure of separation, would more surely advance our true interests and the safety of our institutions. He maintained the necessity of slavery to the permanence of a Republican Government."

The following are some of the regular toasts:

The Compromise—An image of brass with feet of clay.

The Nashville Convention—True to their trust; the South stand on their feet.

African Slavery—The last stronghold of conservatism—without it Republicanism is but Mobocracy.

## Funeral of President Taylor.

This was the most magnificent pageant the country every witnessed. In brilliancy and cost it equalled the most imposing ceremonies over the remains of royalty. The expenses are said to have cost over one hundred thousand dollars. A large sum to bury a plain republican President. The following extract from the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, a whig; and as the whole pageant was got up and managed by the whig officeholders, we have no doubt of its correctness. We do not publish the article in the illiberal spirit of complaint; but to show the people of Indiana, and especially the whigs, the respect that was paid to the remains of their distinguished head:

## COST OF THE FUNERAL.

When it is remembered that the pall of the coffin alone was ornamented with eight of these [Eagles] some idea of the cost of the whole arrangement may be formed. The coffin cannot have cost less than five hundred dollars; and the expenditure on the East Room alone, must have cost at least a thousand dollars. From a hurried estimate, I do not hesitate to venture over one hundred thousand dollars as the cost, direct and collateral, of this pageant, including, of course, the removal of the remains to Louisiana. This may seem large, until the nature of the case is considered. Of course, I include the expenditures at all the forts, arsenals, &c. transportation of troops to and fro, &c. &c. The telegraphic bills alone of the Government will amount to hundreds of dollars, a great number of dispatches having been sent after office hours and at extra rates accordingly. The item of glazed muslin used in this city at Government expense, would astonish many people if aware of its cost. Twenty thousand yards at least have been used. All the hacks in this city were engaged at five dollars apiece, &c., &c.

## President Bonaparte.

The Washington Globe, in its summary of Foreign news, says that the President of the French Republic has carried his point in the matter of raising his salary, which is now 3,600,000 francs, equal to \$675,000 per annum, or about \$1,375 per diem, being about twenty-seven times the salary of the President of the United States. What services Prince Louis can render for this enormous sum, squeezed from a wretched and starving peasantry, and drawn from an exhausted Treasury, we do not know, but cannot believe that there is anything like a *quid pro quo*. General Washington served his country as its President eight years for \$20,000. Louis Napoleon, at his salary, would receive, for the same time, \$5,400,000!!!

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 19, 1850.

Cabinet making to a raw hand like President Fillmore, is a troublesome business. Materials are plenty, but the selection must be made from the great mass presented, of uniform texture, so that the beauty and harmony of the work, when put together, may not be marred. The whig party is so split up, and divided into cliques and factions, that it is difficult to find seven wise men among them, who, in policy and counsel will be a unit. One thing is settled:

The old cabinet, and their hangers on and dependants, will all have to walk Spanish. President Fillmore desired them to retain their places for a month, to enable him to consult his friends, and make proper selections. This they refused; thinking thereby to force him at once to re-appoint them. Unfortunately for them, but fortunately for the country, Mr. Fillmore was not to be driven from his fixed determination to wash his hands of Galphinism. Their resignations were accepted and they retire next Monday. Peace to their ashes! They have had a short but merry life. They have danced but the people have paid the fiddler.

Now, a word for Millard Fillmore, who occupies the white house, and sleeps in old Zack's bed,—which is said about this time to be a thorny couch. He is a stout, robust, fine looking man, fifty years of age, in the enjoyment of good health. A decided radical; but I do not think a very proscriptive whig. His administration will be whig, out and out; no democrat need flatter himself that there will be any thing Tylerish in it. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and such old school whigs will be his private advisers. Seward, and his abolition, higher-law followers will make war on him. There will be no free soil abolitionism in his cabinet—no Wilmont, as Webster says. He will recommend the settlement of the slavery question upon the principles recommended by Mr. Clay; and, mark my word for it, in six months from this time such a thing as a Wilmont proviso whig cannot be found in the country. They will follow the course of Truman Smith, who says he has always been for the President's plan, and *is now for the President's plan*.

Barnum of the New York Museum, who collects all sorts of curiosities, is here, and offers a large premium for a Fillmore whig who is in favor of the Proviso; but I understand will not be able to find such a one among the office seekers in Washington.

Webster, I think, will be made Secretary of State. He being the head, all the remaining members will be of the same stamp. Then will commence the war of the roses.

The omnibus bill is still under consideration in the Senate. I think it will be defeated. The Nashville Convention having made the Missouri Compromise their ultimatum, several timid southern Senators have withdrawn their support, and will vote against it. The enemies who have been delaying the measure, are now pressing for a vote, for fear the influence of President Fillmore may secure its passage. Webster made a most powerful and eloquent speech in favor of the bill, on yesterday, in which he, with great force, characterized the molley, mongrel opposition, made up and led on by abolitionists and disunionists. Gen. Foote made to-day one of his happiest efforts, in which he denounced the southern disunionists in no measured terms, and from this time, henceforth, he has declared war against them. This brought out his gallant colleague, Col. Davis, who uttered strong disunion sentiments—opposed every thing but the Missouri compromise and the express establishment of slavery south of that line, and avowed his willingness to fight for southern rights. Foote is fighting a gallant battle, but he will be defeated. The next session of the Legislature will instruct him out of his seat in the Senate, unless he unites with his colleagues in favor of disunion. Mississippi is a disunion State, and I regret to say that the sentiment is increasing. They admit the evils of disunion, but say it is better than an eternal and never ending quarrel, and that the loss of their slave property would bankrupt them. God only knows where this matter is to end. Unless it is managed with a master hand, Millard Fillmore will be the last President of this great, united, and once happy Republic.

## Matters at Washington.

The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce of the 19th inst. states that Mr. Fillmore will have a Cabinet that will, after the settlement of the territorial question, give rise to little opposition, except what is merely of a political character. They will take the old Whig platform, and unite as far as possible the old whig party.

The Compromise bill is lingering in the Senate, from a gradual consumption. Mr. King and Mr. Berrien both declared to-day, that they should not vote for it as it is. All the amendments talked of have been rejected.

Mr. Clay evidently gives up the bill, and hopes that some Senator, more fortunate than himself, will take up the subject and propose another plan. He will address the Senate on Monday, and as soon as the bill is definitely disposed of, he leaves the Senate, at least for a time, on account of his health. He will go to the sea shore.

## They Crow too Soon!

The Whigs had better give it up. Their bragging will do them no good. We have only to set Jenks, of the Lafayette Courier, at them. He can do them up either in prose or poetry. His poetry, however, generally has truth in it. He says:

"The fact of the matter is, that the people's verdict is already made up, and there is not a single candidate on the whig ticket of whom it cannot with truth be said, 'He'd better resign and save expense, For his hide's already on the fence.'"

There is no disunion between the thoughts, the words, and actions of the good; all agree.

We never injure our own character so much as when we attack that of others. Bear this in mind.

☞ The prosperity of others is the alarm bell of ambitions.

☞ Esteem is the mother of love, but the daughter is often older than the mother.

☞ Misery requires action—happiness, repose.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[From the Madison Paper.]

WASHINGTON, July 23, 8 P. M.

The conclusion of yesterday's Senate report did not reach here until after midnight.

Mr. Clay said in conclusion that the fate of the measure was now in the hands of some five or six Senators, whose votes were not absolutely certain on either side—perhaps it would be defeated. It would be a triumph of abolitionism and free-soil.

Mr. Clay concluded with an eloquent adjuration in favor of peace and harmony in the Union.

The Senate then adjourned.

Horse.—Mr. Featherston introduced a bill for the regulation of the payment of interest on claims against the U. States, and preventing those engaged in the late department from acting as claimants against the Government; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on Claims reported on the Senate bill to establish a board of accounts; referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for certain rivers and harbors; referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

A large number of reports were made and disposed of.

SENATE.—A copy of Mr. Corwin's resignation, sent to the Governor of Ohio, was laid before the Senate.

After the consideration of the morning business, the omnibus bill was taken up.

The question pending being upon Mr. Foote's amendment, providing that California shall not attempt to exercise jurisdiction over the country south of 35° 30' until the question of establishing a territorial government in that country shall have been submitted to the people.

Mr. Turner moved to amend the amendment so as to authorize California, when she shall have thus reduced her boundaries, to assemble in convention and form a State constitution.

Mr. Clay expressed the hope that the amendment would be voted down without debate.

The question being taken, Mr. Turner's amendment was rejected—yeas 20 nays 35.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., moved to amend the amendment.

Mr. Yulee suggested that the words "null and void" be substituted for repeal.

Mr. Foote contended that the Southern address intended to put such a construction upon the doctrine of non-intervention as he had contended for and as the bill provided.

Mr. Yulee addressed the Senate at some length against the bill.

Mr. Foote responded in a tone of sarcasm.

Yulee replied and Foote rejoined.

After some further debate, the amendment of Mr. Davis was rejected.

When on motion the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Several Senators gave notice of amendments, after which the Senate adjourned.

NORFOLK, July 23.

The steamer Vixen, from Savannah, arrived here yesterday. All the American prisoners had been released and placed on board the United States sloop of war Albany, to be taken to Pensacola.

ST. LOUIS, July 23, 8 P. M.

The board of health report the interments for the week ending July 22d at three hundred and thirty-five—children two hundred and ten. Interments for the week ending July 22d, at six o'clock, P. M.—total thirty-two, cholera nine.

CINCINNATI, July 24, 8 P. M.

Death from cholera twenty-one—from other diseases thirty-three.

Arrival of the Steamship Asia.

BOSTON, July 23.

The British steamer Asia, from Liverpool, 11th inst., via Halifax, arrived here at a quarter past 6 o'clock this evening.

DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.—Great fears are now entertained of a war between Denmark and Prussia, and small vessels were anchored near the island to support Denmark, if she needs help.

Russia.—Great battles.—Two great battles have taken place between the Russians and Circassians, in which both parties sustained immense loss.

ST. LOUIS, July 25, 8 P. M.

Interments for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock P. M. yesterday, thirty-seven, cholera eleven.

CINCINNATI, July 25, 8 P. M.

Twenty-five deaths from cholera and twenty-four from other diseases.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

SENATE.—The omnibus bill was taken up.

Mr. Foote withdrew temporarily his pending amendment.

Mr. Bradley then moved his amendment, providing for the settlement of the boundary of Texas by a joint board of commissioners of the United States and Texas.

Mr. Rusk moved to amend by substituting "recognizing the title of Texas to the Rio Grande, in accordance with the act of the Republic of Texas defining her limits," which was rejected—yeas 18; nays 34.

Mr. Hale moved to amend the amendment by adding, "provided that, until the titles of the board of commissioners shall have been completed, the rights of the United States and Texas, respectively shall remain as they now are."

Mr. Rusk desired Mr. Hale to modify his amendment as follows: These rights shall remain as they were prior to the 15th of March.

A long debate ensued without taking the question.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—After the reception of petitions and reports, Mr. Cass's resolution, inquiring into the expediency of even the title of Texas to the Rio Grande, by military officers of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate in rejoinder to Mr. Pierce's reply to his former speech, charging the late President with being actuated by a spirit of jealousy and vindictive animosity towards Texas, both as a military chief and executive officer of the Government.

The Intelligence, by authority it is presumed, has announced the appointment of General Scott to be Secretary of War, and Commodore Warrington to be Secretary of the Navy—both *pro tem*.

The Intelligence learns from Com. Morris that all the Contoy prisoners have been released except seven—two of whom are detained for trial, and five as witnesses.

The Union, of this morning, publishes a letter threatening the territorial government of New Mexico with war to the hilt; and repudiating all compromise, unless her right to Santa Fe is acknowledged.

Volunteers for Santa Fe are pouring into Texas.

NEW YORK, July 24.

The United States steamship Ohio arrived at this port last evening, having left Havana on the 19th.

We learn that the United States steamer Vixen sailed for Pensacola on the 16th, with forty-two of the Contoy prisoners, who had the day previous been liberated by the Spanish authorities. Ten are yet detained for trial.

The captain of the Georgia is reported as being perfectly crazy.

On the receipt of the intelligence of the death of